CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

RAY, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 51 CLARK STREET. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEA

VOL. XI. CHICAGO MONDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 14, 1857. NO. 8

Forwarding, &c.

Buffalo, Cleveland & Chicago R

THE FOLLOWING NAMED PRO
LAKE are now receiving freight at their
CHICAGO, consigned as follows, viz:
Ports, forming a by-weekly LAKE and RIV
Freight and Passage apply to

From FOUNTAIN CITY, the two barques, Opr. Agt.
" DAIRY,
" HACHAM,
" WINDSOR,
" SCHOOLCRAFT CITY,
" BUFFARON,
" KENOSHA.

The above vessels are all new and well adapted for the Upper Lake trade, and with their full complement of men, power of engine, securing to shippers a speedy despatch and a less rate of insurance than by any other Line. They are fitted out with PATENT LIFE PRESERVERS, and are in charge of experienced masters, with specialties and well arranged Clerks, and every Consignment, after doing them the credit of the Through Bill of Lading from Buffalo and Cleveland to Chicago, will receive the personal attention of the Agents of the Line at Chicago.

The Line runs in connection at Buffalo with the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, and the TROY AND WESTERN LINE of Canal Boats on the Erie Canal, and at Cleveland, CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH & CHICAGO R. R.

FOR PASSAGE OR FREIGHT apply on board, N. Chamberlain, Agent New York Line, foot of Broadway, New York.
H. Dodge & Co., Agents Troy & Western Line, Commercial Wharf, New York.
M. B. Dodge, Superintendent's Express Office, Albany.
Wm. Fargo, Agent Pacific Express Co., Buffalo.
A. H. Meldrum, 182 Broadway, New York.
A. Johnson, Agent, Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Chicago R. R.
J. A. Caughey, Agent Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Chicago R. R.
D. B. Williams, Agent Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Chicago R. R.
J. F. Kinsman, Shelbyville, Wisconsin.
Hall, Hackley, Marston, Wisconsin.
Dutton & Raymond, Racine, Wisconsin.
Reynolds & Co., Kenosha, Wisconsin.
D. O. Dickinson & Co., Waukegan, Illinois.
Hale & Co., Chicago, Illinois.
Office—Foot of Michigan street, Chicago.

HALE & CO., Agents.

M. C. R. R. Co

1857.

North Shore Line Steamb

DETROIT AND BUFFA

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
ESS PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WO
Detroit will from this time on regularly
commence running immediately upon the completion of the

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, Master.

Will leave Detroit—Mondays and Thurs
Buffalo—Tuesdays and Friday

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, Master.
Will leave Detroit—Wednesdays and Sa
Buffalo—Mondays and Thurs

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, Master.
Will leave Detroit—Thursdays and Sun
Buffalo—Wednesdays and Sa

The steamers are all new, of the largest class, about 2300 tons each, and are unsurpassed in point of speed, safety and comfort by any steamers afloat. Every attention will be paid and facilities afforded for the conveyance of passengers to and from the cities on the route, and all reasonable consideration will be shown to shippers of freight. Through Bills of Lading given at the Company's office, Detroit, for freight to and from Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Milwaukee, Chicago, and all other ports on the Western lakes. Also, through Bills of Lading given for freight to and from Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Milwaukee, Chicago, and all other ports on the Western lakes. Also, through Bills of Lading given for freight to and from Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Milwaukee, Chicago, and all other ports on the Western lakes. Also, through Bills of Lading given for freight to and from Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Milwaukee, Chicago, and all other ports on the Western lakes.

THE CHICAGO-MUSICAL INSTITUTE
COMMENCES ITS SECOND SES-
SION with flattering prospects,
On September 15th, 1857,
To continue six weeks. No further particulars, address
C. M. CADY, Principal.

N.B.—Parties visiting Mr. Cady, to attend MUSICAL CONVENTIONS this Fall, will do well to apply soon. 1250-2m-all.

Printing and Binding.

CHARLES SCOTT & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB
Printers and Binders,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, &c.
Corner Clark and South Water Streets, Hilliard's Block.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

EVERY KIND OF BLANK BOOKS MANUFACTURED and Ruled to order. Periodicals of any Publication done in Book Form or Stitching by Hand or Machine. Old Magazines, Reviews, &c., taken apart, cleaned, and bound in Cloth, Extra, Gilt Morocco, or in the Splendid Arabesque Binding.

TWO STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.—
Blank Books of any and all descriptions, Printed, Ruled and Bound in the superior and most substantial style, by
CHARLES SCOTT & CO.,
Cor. Clark and South Water-st.

TWO RAILROAD MEN.—BLANK BOOKS
Printed and Ruled to any pattern, and Bound in the best manner by
CHARLES SCOTT & CO.,
Cor. Clark and South Water-st.

TWO BANKER'S AND INSURANCE CO'S.
Blank Books Printed, Ruled and Bound on the shortest notice, by
CHARLES SCOTT & CO.,
Cor. Clark and South Water-st.

LAWYERS' DOCKETS.—FOR SALE BY
A. H. BURLEY & CO., 123 Lake-st.

JUSTICE'S DOCKETS.—FOR SALE BY
A. H. BURLEY & CO., 123 Lake-st.

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by A. H. BURLEY & CO., 123 Lake-st.

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MERCHANT'S LEDGERS.—FOR SALE
by A. H. BURLEY & CO., 123 Lake-st.

BURLEY'S FOUNTAIN PENS.
For sale by A. H. BURLEY & CO.,
STATIONERS.

Amusements.

Chicago Theatre.

FERRY MARSHALL, ... Lessee.
J. H. HADLEY, ... Manager.

GREAT BILL TO-NIGHT.

MONDAY EVENING, ... Sept. 14, 1857
Commencing with
THE MAIDENS OF TOULOUSE,
Joseph Ozay, ... Mr Hanley
Raymond, ... Miss Wilkes
To conclude with
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
Walter, ... Mr Jones
Oliver, ... Mr Ashmer
Robin, ... Little Emilie
ADMITTANCE—To the Pitt Circle and Parquette, 50cts.; Orchestra Seats, 75 cts.; Private Boxes, $5 and $3. Second or Family Circle, 25cts. Gallery for colored persons, 25cts.
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7½ precisely. Box Office open from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 3 to 5 P.M., when seats may be secured.

North's National Theatre.

LEVI J. NORTH, ... Proprietor
E. H. SIMONS, ... Acting Manager
WM. NATION, ... Stage Manager

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. COLLINS.

MONDAY EVENING, ... Sept. 14, 1857
Performances in connection with
FORTUNE HUNTERS.
Oswald Desmond, ... Mr Collins
Grand Pas de Deux, ... by the Misses Hearnde
To conclude with
TEDDY THE TILER.
Teddy, ... Mr Collins
Private of Admittance—Boxes 50cts.; Lower Private Box $3; Upper Private Box $2; Pit 25cts.; Gallery 12½cts. Box Tickets, Children under 9 years of age, with their parents, 25 cts. Gentlemen Chairs 25cts; Family Circle 25 cts., and no half price.
Doors open at 7¾. Curtain rises at 7¾.
Passenger chairs are not admitted. 9-tf

Real Estate in Geneva for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW OFFER-
ING for sale 120 of the most desirable Residence Lots in the village of Geneva, Kane County, Illinois, situated on the north side of the Fox River, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. Also, 20 acres of land adjoining the village, which will be laid out and platted in such a manner as to suit purchasers. Also, a number of Business Lots on Main street, in the village. Also, a number of Farms within two miles of the village. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Batavia, Kane County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Aurora, Kane County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Elgin, Kane County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Wheaton, DuPage County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Naperville, DuPage County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Plainfield, Will County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Joliet, Will County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Lockport, Will County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Morris, Grundy County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Peru, LaSalle County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Oswego, Kendall County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Sandwich, DeKalb County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Somonauk, DeKalb County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Sycamore, DeKalb County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of DeKalb, DeKalb County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Rockford, Winnebago County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Marengo, McHenry County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Woodstock, McHenry County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Crystal Lake, McHenry County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Elgin, Kane County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Wheaton, DuPage County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Naperville, DuPage County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Plainfield, Will County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Joliet, Will County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Lockport, Will County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Morris, Grundy County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Peru, LaSalle County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Oswego, Kendall County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Sandwich, DeKalb County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Somonauk, DeKalb County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Sycamore, DeKalb County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of DeKalb, DeKalb County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Rockford, Winnebago County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Marengo, McHenry County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Woodstock, McHenry County, Illinois. Also, a number of Lots in the village of Crystal Lake, McHenry County, Illinois.

Steam Engine for Sale.

AN EASTERN BUILT HORIZONTAL
Engine, 25 horse power, with two new tubular boilers, 42 feet long each, with two lines of 10 inch flues. Engine and boilers have been in use but a few months, and are in good order. Can be seen at Reap's Planing Mill, corner of Kinzie and Franklin streets, Chicago.
W. T. SHUPEDLT & CO.
Agents I. C. R. R. Agents for Manufacturers of Steam Engines.

Watson's $10 Sewing Machines.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST
A THIEF.—The Court of Chancery of the State of New York, and the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York granted a perpetual injunction against Wheeler, Wilson & Co., on the 15th inst., against Watson, Wheeler & Co. This injunction restrains Watson, Wheeler & Co. from manufacturing, selling, using or advertising for sale the Watson's $10 machine, and from infringing the patent of Wheeler, Wilson & Co. in any manner. Any such persons "Cure J. W. S. & Co. in the injunction, and are noted in rendering it.
J. M. SHERWOOD,
Western Office, 160 Lake-st.

1857

The Western Transportation

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.
T. L. STEBBINS, Pres't. WM. PERRY, Sec'y.
THE COMPANY HAVING COM-
pleted arrangements and having ample means for the purpose, are now prepared to receive and forward to all points on Lake and River, and to transport merchandise and other property by Canal and Railroad. Their facilities for Transportation
The Company have leased for a term of years the Dock and warehouses formerly occupied by A. L. Sewell & Co., on the north side of the river, at the foot of Rush-street, where their propellers will land their cargoes of freight, and where they will receive freight for shipment by Lake.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
EVERETT CLAFF, No. 1 Commerce-st., and 46 Burling-slip.
HUGHES & LEE,
E. H. WILCOX, } No. 2 Courtland Street.
H. WILCOX, }
BOSTON, No. 32 State Street, Exchange.
C. G. CHASE, No. 113 Pier, Albany.
J. J. TALLMADGE, } No. 121 Ellicott-st., Buffalo.
JOHN W. TUTTLE, } No. 121 Ellicott-st., Buffalo.
Agents for "N. Y. Co." and Erie Railway.
Agents for Lehigh Coal.
Agents for Lackawanna Coal.
Agents for Cumberland Coal.
Agents for Pittsburgh Coal.
Agents for Blossburg Coal.
Agents for Cannel Coal.
Agents for Anthracite Coal.
Agents for Bituminous Coal.
Agents for Iron.
Agents for Salt.
Agents for Flour.
Agents for Grain.
Agents for Provisions.
Agents for Merchandise.
Agents for Lumber.
Agents for Shingles.
Agents for Laths.
Agents for Pickets.
Agents for Posts.
Agents for Rails.
Agents for Ties.
Agents for Timber.
Agents for Boards.
Agents for Planks.
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Agents for Flooring.
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Agents for Roofing.
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Agents for Wainscoting.
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Agents for Turpentine.
Agents for Resin.
Agents for Pitch.
Agents for Tar.
Agents for Rosin.
Agents for Coal Tar.
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DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning.....Sept. 14, 1857.

The Latest Calumny.

The Chicago *Times* of Sunday morning has a cock-and-bull story about the agency of the editor of the TRIBUNE in procuring the charter of the *Merchants' Loan and Trust Company*, of which Mr. J. H. DUNHAM is the President; and it charges that the editor aforesaid, received $5,000 in the stock of the Company for his services. We have heard this story before, but in such a way that we could not notice it in our columns; and we are now glad that an opportunity for an explanation is offered, that will put to an end all private rumors and public calumnies in relation to this matter:

When the bill before the Legislature for the incorporation of the Loan and Trust Company, became a law, the editor of this paper, then at Springfield, was asked to subscribe to its stock for the purpose of swelling the subscription to such a sum that the concern could at once go into operation. With the assurance that he would be permitted to withdraw his subscription if he wished, he consented to the proposal, only as a matter of accommodation to those whom he was glad to oblige. Contrary to his expectation, the requisite subscriptions were obtained shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature, and the company was organized. When called upon for the first instalment of the stock, he applied to Mr. Dunham to take it off his hands; first, because he had no money to invest in that way, and secondly, because he did not desire to be further mixed up in the affair. He persuaded Mr. D. to comply with his request, made him an assignment of his stock, and without ever having paid a dollar into the company, and without having, directly or indirectly, received benefit from it to the amount of a penny, his connexion with the concern, which has been no more or less than we have stated, closed. He does not now own a dollar of the stock, has never had a dollar from Mr. Dunham or the company in any way, shape, or manner, for any purpose whatever, and does not expect and never has expected any advantage or profit from the Trust Company, or any of its agents, officers, directors, or stockholders. This is a plain, intelligible and correct statement of the whole matter, which we have no doubt that Mr. Dunham will verify in every particular, and to a part of which, the Cashier of the Company, Mr. Hammond, will bear witness.

The agency of the editor of the TRIBUNE in procuring the charter that is now the cause of contention, was confined to making a copy of the bill, in a leisure hour, at the request of Mr. DUNHAM, who was naturally solicitous that it should be correctly enrolled. But while he had nothing to do with its passage, and nothing to gain by operations under it, he was familiar with the causes that led to its becoming a law; and he is by no means disposed to blame Mr. DUNHAM, or to censure with those who charge him with bad faith. He may have committed errors of judgment, but we do not believe that he did an intentional wrong.

Resistance to Tyranny is Obedience to God.

"One more trial at the ballot-box for the recovery of their lost rights, and if that fails them, then let the Free-souled men of Kansas, strike their oppressors down."

The above sentences was the conclusion of a recent article in the TRIBUNE, upon Kansas affairs, in which the propriety of the Free State men attempting to vote at the October election was discussed. Bishop O'Regan's man Friday takes it for a text, and proceeds to rant and rave at the wickedness of resisting tyranny and oppression. The author of the Galesburg negro baby, waxing wroth, exclaims:

"What is the remedy suggested by the loyal Illinois organ of the Free State of Illinois? It is that the minority on the day of election, shall arm themselves and fall upon the majority; and if villages, homesteads, farm houses and cabins, the men who compose the majority, and by votes, polled, fire and flagrant, cast down them."

Pray do not read your garments in that terrific fashion Mr. Jesuit. Who do you call the minority in Kansas, strrah? The Free State masses or the handful of Sillibusters? This babbling scavenger of the Missouri blue lodges, had better be a little more circumspect in the employment of the terms "minority" and "majority." Be it known to the *Times*, that the people whom it denominates as the "minority" in Kansas, number at least *seven-eighths* of the whole population.

The strength of the Sillibusters is known. They took their own census at the June "Constitutional Convention" election. They mustered 1,700 voters on that occasion. Their whole force was brought to the polls to make a grand demonstration, and when the last vote was pumped out they fell considerably short of two thousand! And it is this contemptible fragment of Sillibusters which the *Times* calls the *majority of the people of Kansas!*

Yet it is that wretched handful which bears rule over that fair territory. And they do it by means, 1st, of the Missouri blue lodges; 2d, of the United States soldiers; 3d, of the National Democracy.

At every previous election when the free state majority attempted to vote they were driven from the polls by hordes of armed invaders from a neighboring state, who pounced over by thousands, and voted their confederate ruffians into the offices. Once in office, the General Government slept forward and maintained the authority of those usurpers by federal bayonets. Every effort of the free state masses put forth for the recovery of their rights and liberties, has subjected them to persecution, imprisonment, ruine, and even death. If the "majority" of Kansas support the existing usurpation, think you that they would need the assistance of four thousand United States soldiers to keep the "*minority*" from overturning it? Tyrannies are always in the minority, and are kept in power only by the aid of soldiery, employed to stab and shoot the unarmed, undisciplined majority, who may try to throw off the load of oppression.

If We say again to the Free State men of Kansas—who constitute the vast majority of the people—go en masse to the polls in October, and then and there, for the fourth time, endeavor to exercise your franchise as American citizens. If you—the majority—are excluded from the polls; if the Blue Lodges again invade your soil; if the usurping minority practice their old tricks upon you, then it will become your right, nay, your sacred duty, to rise as one man and wrest out of their hands those fraudulent votes belonging to you, which they have seized by fraud and violence. Let the *majority* rule—peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must; and we say to the organ of O'Regan and Douglas, if this advice be treason, make the most of it. We hold that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God"—the opinion of sories to the contrary notwithstanding.

But says the *Times*:

"If that be sound Republican doctrine for Kansas, why ought it not be equally sound for Illinois?"

So it is. Do you hear that?

Suppose that next spring, at the Municipal election, an Irish mob from the 7th Ward, armed to the teeth, and re-enforced by several thousand Corkonians from abroad, should drive the peaceable, law and order citizens away from the polls; take possession by brute force; reject of their own number whomsoever they pleased; vote upon the city government, its revenues and property; pass laws for the protection of rowdyism, and banish leading citizens; burn the houses of none, rape the wives of others; and shoot the most influential; and suppose furthermore, that the resident portion, the Irish mob, numbered less than *one-fifth* of the population of the city, how long would the majority wait until they would rise as one man, and "strike their oppressors down?" Would they sleep one night before the work of resistance to usurpation would begin? Would a week pass before the citizens would constitute one vast vigilance committee? In a very brief period the leaders of the usurpation would be hanged, and if the editor of the *Times* would publish the name of the Chicago Sillibustero, as he has that of the Kansas Sillibusters, he would be among the first of the list suspended from the end of a lamppost, as an example to other tories. The majority in Chicago would put down such a usurpation as that which oppresses the people of Kansas, in a summary manner, and take a terrible vengeance upon its ring-leaders,—unless they, like the people of Kansas, were restrained and assisted by a United States army.

Bring home to our own doors the wrongs and oppression inflicted upon the "majority" in that ill-fated territory, and every man would quickly make up his mind for resistance, open and bloody. To "strike down their oppressors" would become the "accepted kind of doctrine" in Chicago, as in the Free South would learn in its misery, if found on the side of the usurpers.

Utah.—Hon. Jos M. Patterson, was re-elected delegate to Congress from Utah, on the 31 ult.

Loss and Gain.

If the stringency of the present time, modified by the restoration of confidence in legitimate commercial and mechanical pursuits, extends through the next year or two, and the gas in that great bubble, Speculation, is effectually let out, and men learn, though the lesson costs them much, that labor and production are the only true sources of wealth and prosperity, the effect upon the West will be permanently beneficial. Our people had arrived at that stage in the mania, in which they absorbed all available money of the country in their mad pursuits; and all the industrial interests that required large capital for their development and successful prosecution were withering for want of the sustenance that money alone could give. Bankers and capitalists were no less mad than the speculators themselves, and where they could loan their funds at 15, 20, or 24 per cent, for investment in lands or lots, the manufacturer would plead in vain for such accommodations as were necessary to keep his business alive. Hence, while we have all been getting rich by quadrupling the nominal values of our possessions, a great branch of the country's industry, almost as vital to our prosperity as agriculture itself, has been, if not going backward, at least standing stock still. The commonest articles of household and farm use, that ought to, and if the country is ever really rich, must be manufactured here, have been bought elsewhere; indeed little but extremely heavy or bulky articles the transportation of which from the east is a large share of their cost, could be successfully made here at all. The famine prices asked for food, though stimulating production in that direction, aggravated for manufactures, the difficulties which the lack of capital created.

The same misdirection of the passion for real estate investment for speculative purposes, will cause a release of large amounts of capital from the channels in which it has been flowing. It will seek investment in industrial enterprises, which in the West, promise large and certain returns. Our mines of Lead, Coal and Iron, which have been forgotten in the absorbing pursuit in which the country has been engaged, will grow once more into favor with men who are able to control their development. The thousand branches of productive industry to which the wants of the West will give employment, and which have been languishing, through the influence of the causes that we have mentioned, will be encouraged. Her position and resources assure us that Chicago will be the largest gainer by the change that we anticipate; and when the day comes in which the rooms on Clark and Randolph streets, now occupied by dealers in "fancy property," are converted into the down town offices of large manufacturing establishments on the North and South "Branches," the city will have then entered upon that course which will make her, in every respect, the metropolis of the West. We are old-fashioned enough to believe that the men who produce values—the men who, by their labor, daily add to the city's wealth—are always more needed and more desirable, commercially considered, than those who are engaged only in exchange of values already produced. If events so shape themselves that the West will hereafter be able to make her own buggies and carriages, stoves, furniture, pitch-forks, shovels, hoes, rakes, trace chains, hammers, axes, machinery, and the hundreds of other articles in daily use, now mostly sent us from New York and New England, she will have gained a point the value of which cannot be over estimated.

The Nigger Crisis in Iowa.

A Democratic delegate in the late Constitutional Convention of Iowa, introduced a provision that the public schools of the State should be free to *all children* in the State. All the Democratic delegates present, including the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, voted for this provision and it has become a part of the fundamental law of Iowa. In districts where the Dred Scott decision is not regarded first rate judicial authority, "all children" is understood to include all black children. The Pro-Slavery candidate for Governor believes it includes all mulatto children. Being a native of Virginia, and connected with one of the "first families" of that high bred commonwealth, he knows something about the suspicious parentage of these youth and entertains a proper, Democratic, Virginia abhorrence of them. According to the State census of 1856 the colored population of Iowa was *two hundred and seventy-one*. Of these, perhaps one hundred are children. The Constitutional Convention doubtless thought it better to educate these one hundred children than grow up to be a race of ignorant and vicious, vulgar, and *full of nigger songs*.

Think of a free born young Irishman trotting home from school "full of nigger songs!" Stuff him with purgatory, fill him with twanging psalms, immerse him all over in doxologies, but never jeopard his eternal interests with the notes of "Uncle Ned." Mr. SAMUELS, your mission is discovered. You are the appointed instrument to save the youth of Iowa from impoverishing their souls with the heresy of "Old Virginny nebber tire." The Democracy of Iowa are in the greatest possible danger from the black youngsters on whom Mr. SAMUELS has opened the campaign thus brilliantly. What care they for the rebels in Kansas, while one hundred nigger babies are plotting treason in their midst, and filling their own darlings with unconstitutional "nigger songs"! Sedition is rife in Iowa! SAMUELS to the rescue!

Mr. SAMUELS pledges himself to veto any law that may be passed admitting negro children to the public schools. The issue is thus made up: One hundred infant darkies armed to the teeth with "nigger songs," against the hosts of Iowa Democracy, led on by a Virginia man. We bet on the little niggers.

New York Pro-Slavery Convention.

Our latest advices from Syracuse, (by the way, the telegraph as now managed is a nuisance of the first order,) tell us that the Pro-Slavery Convention had in part concluded its labors. We are not familiar enough with the *record* of the rival factions to say which has triumphed in the contest for the spoils. Our only hope is that they may not quarrel so bitterly that they cannot all support one ticket. Let the Republicans have a chance to fight them all together, and we have no fear of the result. The names of the nominees will be found in our telegraphic columns.

The Hon. ALEXANDER STRONG.—We learn that the Hon. A. STRONG has resigned his office of general audit agent, and will hereafter be engaged in the practice of the profession to the Free States, Kansas, &c., which he is so peculiarly fitted for.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, } Jacksonville, Sept. 10, 1857. }

To Businessmen Persons in General, and Friends of Deaf and Mutes in Particular:

I take this method of informing you that the ensuing term of this Institution will open on Wednesday, the seventh day of October, 1857.

The General Assembly, at its recent session, made liberal appropriations for the support of the Institution. Its Board of Trustees, actuated by the same philanthrophic feelings, have spared neither labor nor trouble to carry out the designs of the Legislature and render the institution at once a pleasant and happy home for its pupils and honor to our flourishing State.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature, and the regulations of the Board of Trustees, all deaf and dumb persons residing in the State between the ages of ten and thirty years, with capacity to receive instruction, are admitted to all the privileges of the Institution free of charge, being provided with tuition, board, washing, fuel, lights, books, and everything necessary except clothing and traveling expenses. Pupils from other States are admitted to all the above privileges on payment of one hundred dollars per annum. In case of the inability of parents to clothe their children while at the institution, by a certificate to that effect, from the judge of the county court of the county from which they are sent, the Principal is authorized to furnish them good and sufficient clothing at the expense of the county.

The Institution is provided with a thorough and experienced corps of officers who are devoted to the instruction of the deaf mute.

It is situated in a remarkably beautiful and healthy section of the country and by railroads is rendered easy of access.

It is a painful reflection, though true, that there are in the State a large number of deaf mutes of the proper age to be in school, who through ignorance of the Institution, or a mistaken affection of parents, have not availed themselves of the advantages to which they are entitled. Hence has been given to this article the comprehensive direction that stands at its head, with the hope that many will interest themselves in this matter, and urge upon them the importance of an early arrival at the institution. When a deaf mute child of a sound mind, has reached the age of ten or twelve years, it should not be allowed to remain longer out of school. After this, owing to an almost entire want of mutual culture and to habits of mutual imitation the child grows up an abnormal creature. A man or woman physically, but scarcely a child in intellect. As the tardy return of a pupil is a great disadvantage to himself, it is hoped that all will be here promptly at the opening of the session.

With much respect, I am yours,

PHILIP G. GILLET, Principal.

☞ Papers throughout the State, please copy.

Public Lectures.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, } KINZIE'S, Wis., Sept. 10, 1857. }

EDITORS TRIBUNE:—*Gents*—In the course of my correspondence for the purpose of obtaining gentlemen to deliver a course of lectures before the coming winter, the following named persons have written me that they would like to visit this State and Illinois, provided they should get a sufficient number of invitations to warrant them in doing so, and I have thought the information might be deemed of sufficient interest to many of your readers to induce you to make a note of it in your journal, and I am certain that by so doing you would confer a great favor upon the gentlemen named:

John Pierpont, Medford, Mass.
Gen. D. Prentice, Louisville, Ky.
Wendell Phillips, Boston, Mass.
Geo. Vanderhoff, Boston, Mass.
Rev. A. L. Stone, Boston, Mass.
John G. Saxe, Burlington, Vt.

Trusting you will think the information worth publishing,

I am, very respectively yours,

S. R. PHILLIPS.

An Insurance Company Failed.

EDITORS TRIBUNE:—I consider it my duty to inform our citizens of Chicago and the vicinity, that the Alliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., has failed. Giving full notice to all parties who may be insured therein, that they will find the said Alliance Agent at No. 112 Monroe street, where he will probably be happy to meet his former customers.

A. Steffner,
J. E. CLARK, South Clark street.

Well-Timed Suggestions.

Our banks and business men are now suffering from a deficiency of the money, of which ever kind, but of exportable produce. We have been buying too much abroad, considering our means wherewith to pay. If we had fifty millions of exportable produce on our seaboard, we could very soon modify the pressure. Loans by our banks to the proper parties to bring forward the grain, meat and other staples which are ready for sale, or will have, ready for market, will not weaken but strengthen the banks. The more they discount to fix upon the best purpose, the stronger they will be. And this we think all the banks are now apprehend. No matter how large discounts may be required to bring forward the crop just matured, and maturing, our banks will be fortified by making them under proper safeguards. True, we think should be cautiously wasted in the operation, so as to bring a strain on the banks while the produce is coming forward. Thus, should scores of buyers in Cleveland or Chicago, Dubuque or Burlington, Muscatine or Alton, should require short discounts secured on grain or provisions for their way to the seaboard to enable them to buy more, and pay cash, so fast as the farmers may be ready to sell and deliver, they ought to be fully accommodated, and our banks, we think, would be safe. They would be benefited and fortified by affording the needed facilities.

These considerations are so obvious that we have little apprehension of a lack of currency to buy the impending crop for cash, and dispatch it to the seaboard. The real danger is, that produce will be depressed by a conjunction of good harvests here and throughout Western Europe and the basin of the Mediterranean, that our farmers, especially at the West, will refuse to sell, hoping for better prices next spring. Those of them who are out of debt, and in no particular want of money, may, perhaps, do so with advantage. The debtor class, however, are largely, and if delayed, will be greatly embarrassed from the end of a tempting crop, as an example to other tories. The majority in Chicago would put down such a usurpation as that which oppresses the people of Kansas, in a summary manner, and take a terrible vengeance upon its ring-leaders,—unless they, like the people of Kansas, were restrained and assisted by a United States army.

Bring home to our own doors the wrongs and oppression inflicted upon the "majority" in that ill-fated territory, and every man would quickly make up his mind for resistance, open and bloody. To "strike down their oppressors" would become the "accepted kind of doctrine" in Chicago, as in the Free South would learn in its misery, if found on the side of the usurpers.

Utah.—Hon. Jos M. Patterson, was re-elected delegate to Congress from Utah, on the 31 ult.

Democratic State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 11.

The Convention assembled this morning, and the list of New York delegates was read, and as agreed upon last night. The list of Vice Presidents was also announced, as follows:

Dist. 1. F. W. Edgar; 2, R. B. Alker; 3, Zadoc Pratt; 4, George Rossell; 5, Royal Chamberlain; 6, S. G. Hathaway; 7, B. I. Sutherland; 8, M. B. Champlin.

The Committee on the contested seats for Columbia County, reported in favor of Messrs McClennan and Hoes.

The following nominations for State officers were then made:

For Secretary of State—Gideon J. Tucker.

State Treasurer—L. V. Vanderpool, of Buffalo.

Comptroller—Sanford E. Church, of Oneonta.

Attorney General—Lyman Tremain of Albany.

The State Committee was then announced:

First District—P. B. Sweeny and F. Woolf; 2d, time allowed delegates for selection; 3d, not settled; 4th, Stone and Bushnell; 5th Cotes and Stryker; 6th, Hubbard and Beebe; 7th, not settled; 8th, D. Richmond and Vanderpool.

Committee on resolutions was announced: Mr. Ludlow (Chairman) 1st District—Cushman and Wood; 2d, Ludlow and Crowell; 3d—Pratt and Cagger; 4th—Smith and Dwyer; 5th—Rynders and Scardelin; 7th—Hubbard and Greer; 7th—Davis and Clark; 8th—Piper and Britton.

The Convention then proceeded to make nominations: Canal Commissioner, Van R. Richmond of Wayne and Official Canal Appraiser, W. C. Rhodes, of Elmira.

A personal dispute between Mayor Wood and Mr. Sickles on the nomination of Canal Commissioner, have occurred. Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock.

President of Illinois University.

We learn from the *Ohio Bonnet* that the Board of Trustees of Illinois State University have elected Rev. W. H. Reynolds, D. D., of Allentown, Pa., President of that institution. We congratulate the institution upon their judicious choice. Dr. Reynolds is a man of large experience as an instructor, having been professor of languages, history, &c. in Pennsylvania College many years, afterwards President of Columbian University, and more recently Principal of the High School at Allentown. We have known him intimately for many years, and can say positively, that in the special line of department of instruction in the College, and ever since as friend and brother minister, in scholarship and as an instructor in classical literature, he has no superiors, and is eminently qualified for the post to which he has just been chosen.—*Lutheran Observer.*

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.—At the last meeting of the Council an ordinance was drafted, and referred to the proper committee, for the purpose of suppressing the publication of such matter as is absolutely necessary to have mentioned on the subject, owing to the licentious and filthy character of many of the articles that have been published in the *Times Daily*. In the ordinance it is proposed to affix a fine of $5 to $50, by fine and imprisonment and obscene stuff, loaded, "A new invention for the detection of Odin, Ohio." We cannot learn that the publisher of that sheet wants to enlarge the business of the few respectable readers it has, for the sake of spreading the literature taste of the majority of its patrons.—*Cin. Leader, Wed. Reporter.*

FROM KANSAS.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 7, 1857.

ELECTION IN LEAVENWORTH CITY.

On this day was held the election for city officers in Leavenworth. The city authorities had caused all the doggeries to be closed, so the election passed off very quietly. The Free-Eaters had no bad whisky to keep up their courage, so there was no fighting. The Free-State party re-elected their Mayor and Councilmen by 200 or 270 majority, and it might have been much larger as there was no systematic attempt to get the Free-State vote out.

RECAPTURE OF BAYLEY'S CASE.

Mr. Bayley is not yet dead. He is lying in a very precarious condition. On Saturday Mr. Brockett, who stabbed Mr. Bayley, return to Leecompton and was arrested. The Free-Soildists swore he should not be tried, and that any man who dared to testify against him should be shot. He was brought before a justice of the peace, but no testimony was sounded. The Free-Eaters assembled. The Free-State Democrats also convened. The conservative Pro-Slavery men met too—Governor Medill, Ed. Moore, and Stephens of New York—and determined to act with their Free-State friends. They gave notice to the Fire-Eaters that if the trial was interfered with they would march upon them as insurgents. They all met at the justice's office. A man was called on to testify. The Propagandists drew their revolvers. The other party followed suit. One of them handed a revolver to the witness; and, thus armed—the pistol cocked—he proceeded to give his evidence! The justice was a man of weak nerves, and fainted. The trial was postponed till Monday.

THE LEADERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The ultra men are led by Mr. Calhoun, Surveyor General, who originates—or gets the credit of originating—all the schemes of the Propagandists. Perhaps he receives his instructions from Douglas, of whom he is regarded as the representative. There is every reason to believe that he does. Gen. Medill propounds the policy to "the boys," who, in turn, carry it out. Judge Elmore is the leader of the Pro-Slavery conservatives. Both Calhoun and he, are delegates to the Convention. They will test their strength on the first day. They will be rivals for the President's chair. It is probable that Calhoun will be successful. If he succeeds, it is thought, the constitution will not be submitted.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

The Border-Ruffians are at their old game. I learn that a mail-bag was fished up, ripped open, in the Missouri River, near Kansas City. Some letters found in it, opened, bear the postmark of Lawrence July 11. Thus, one day's mail matter has been stolen. In all probability several thousand dollars were stolen. The mail from Lawrence is always a large one. The government should send out special agents along this route—Lord I shall forgotten; our government is controlled by the friends of the robbers!

A PARTICULAR BORDER-RUFFIAN ON THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

Gen. McLean was in Lawrence yesterday. He talked confidently of the success of the Pro-Slavery party at the October election. He was asked if an attempt would be made to collect the tax? He said that Gov. Walker had no authority whatever to say that the tax should be collected. That the only man authorized to interpret the law was Attorney-General Black, whose opinion would be final, and would be published in a few days. Mr. Weir, the Attorney General, is one of the most ultra Propagandists in the Territory, and it is evident from that the payment of a tax is an essential qualification for the right of suffrage. Gen. McLean said that a tax would be collected. He said, "we have been doing two years of the rough and ready on our laws, and now that you have done it, by going into the election, by G—d we'll put them to you. If you can win in October under such rules, you will deserve to succeed; but I tell you it will be a difficult job. We expect to sweep the board;" or words to that effect.

[From the Quindaro Chindowan, Sept. 29.]

ANOTHER INVASION.

Rev. Mr. STEWART, a gentleman of intelligence and veracity, who has been traveling through the Territory for the past month, returned from a trip of considerable length in that direction, says that he saw and heard evidences everywhere on his route, conclusive to him that, a general movement was made in Missouri to invade Kansas in October, with the view of participating in our Territorial elections. If this is the design, unless Gov. WALKER takes efficient measures to prevent the purity of the ballot box the people of Kansas will. We have no threats nor bluster, but the people of Missouri must be taught that they have interfered in our elections for the last time. Unless Gov. Walker gives the people full assurances that the polls shall be fully protected in October we he hope the people will continue to prepare themselves to meet the contingency of the invaders. The villainous apportionment, by which every district but one was bounded by Missouri, shows that Johnson and Mathias had another object in view than that they appropriated the Territory with a view to it.

GOV. RANDOM AT WYANDOTT.

On Monday evening last Epaphroditus filled his hours and had respectful attention. His speech consisted of three parts, one being a vindication of Democracy as it used to be; another, a violent attack upon Republicanism as it now is; and the third, a defiance of negro slavery. Upon slavery he spoke three quarters of an hour, and endeavored to prove that it was a divine institution. He never touched upon affairs in Kansas. When he commenced speaking he said that he did not wish to question any person, and would prefer not to be interrupted while he spoke.

After he had closed there was a feeble attempt to give him three cheers. Some one called out three cheers for Mark Twain, and they were given long and loud. Then there were three more called for the Topeka Constitution, and the response was more emphatic than before.

Epaphroditus was afterwards heard to remark that he did not approve of such Democratic meetings.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY ATCHISON.

On last Saturday, as mentioned, Gen. South Carolina nearly killed an inoffensive teamster. The teamster was quietly driving through the streets of that town, when the Southerner made an unprovoked attack upon him. He struck over at him three times, and failing to hit him, rushed up and stabbed him. At last accounts no steps had been taken to arrest the murderer.

Col. Sumner's Fight with the Cheyennes.

[Correspondence of the N.Y. Tribune.]

FORT KEARNEY, N. T., Aug. 23, 1857.

Our party arrived here on the 15th inst. Two companies of infantry regiments, which we shall probably overtake before they reach Fort Laramie. The 10th Regiment left here on August 11, and the other on the 12th. The artillery batteries followed a few days after. All of them were considerably thinned by desertions.

Capt. Foote of the 6th infantry is here with his company, and has been ordered to join Col. Sumner's command in the fight against the Cheyennes, of which you must have already received intelligence. He was detached to escort the mail, eight in number, to this city. Five Pawnees were employed by him as guides, but owing to some misunderstanding, they concluded to leave him. The Kaws, or Kansas, left the party at the Little Blue, and the first point at which his command struck the road was on the Little Blue, sixty or seventy miles from the fort. The Indians deserted them, and to join the road they were compelled to swim the stream. As soon as his men have recruited, he will march to Fort Laramie. Lieut. Stewart of the 2d Cavalry, the only officer wounded in the recent affair, has nearly recovered. He received a pistol-bullet in his breast while swinging his sabre to cut down an Indian who was attacking a dismounted officer.

The result of the defeat of the Cheyennes will be favorable to the safety of all passengers of the great overland emigrant route across the Plains, which they infested. They were noted as the bravest and boldest among the tribes, priding themselves on their prowess, dressing in fine buckskin and embroidery, and having prettier squaws and more comfortable lodges. The number of their warriors is not known, but is probably about a thousand. Nearly four hundred were engaged in the battle, which will be famous in the history of Indian warfare as almost the first occasion on which Indians have met cavalry in a fair hand to hand fight on the open plain. Their children are educated to fierceness from the cradle. Four or five of their boys were taken prisoners by Gen. Harney in a skirmish two years ago, and one of them, hardly eight years old, on being let loose sprang at the General and tried to bite through the leather of his boot, scratching, screaming and kicking like a wild cat.

Such a defeat as they experienced will serve to dismay also the Sioux and Pawnees. The latter, to be sure, have been friendly to the whites for some years, but they are inclined with their inveterate propensity to steal. It was indeed their shieving which led to the present Indian war. So far as I can gather from the official reports, the Pawnees stole the ponies of a band of Cheyennes, and sought shelter with their plunder near this fort. The Cheyennes, supposing that the United States troops protected the depredation, were induced to those acts of hostility which caused Col. Sumner's expedition. Several Pawnees were present, and took part with Col. Sumner in the battle.

That Cable.

At last it is accounted for, how it broke. We are glad of it; for it has been a wonder the world over. It was done by Tupper, the leaden headed author of the dullest and most useless book that ever came out of the front door of a printing office. The thing is told by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*:

For years I have been hoping some of the knights of the press would take up the subject of the cable of liberal proportions, (Martin Farquhar Tupper) who seizes every possible opportunity to write a very bad sonnet and get printed. He really does have the way in every thing. His last sonnet on the Atlantic cable there is no doubt, was the cause of its breaking. Nothing on earth could stand such a shock as that!

DR. UHL EMBODIED.—The Medical Monthly for September, (Drs. Edward H. Parker and J. H. Douglas, editors,) endorse fully the course of Dr. Uhl in the part he performed in the Cunningham bogus baby prodnction. "His position," says the Monthly, "was a trying one, but he has acquitted himself manfully in it, and the public, not only of the medical profession, but of the community, will gratefully endorse his action in this matter, and justify him in his for aiding the officers of justice so efficiently, though at no great a personal sacrifice."

Changes in the Boston Traveller.—The Republican Organ in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.

I learn that Mr. Samuel Bowles, under the auspices the Boston *Traveller* has purchased the *Chronicle*, and the Commonwealth were consolidated last spring, under the title of the *Traveller*, is soon to retire from the concern and return to Springfield, where he formerly resided.

Mr. Bowles was once connected with the Springfield *Republican*, the leading paper of Western Massachusetts. His motive and endeavor in carrying upon the management of the consolidated *Traveller* was to make it a first-class metropolitan journal; in contra-distinction to the provincialism which has always been one of the chief characteristics of the Boston press. The task was more difficult than he anticipated, and the elements of the consolidated papers too heterogenous to be harmonized in the columns of a respectable journal. Bombast, a few flagitious expressions, at the outset of the enterprise, excited the ire and ridicule of some of his contemporaries, and the *Traveller* has had no place in the labor under the double disadvantage of inharmonious internal councils, and strong if not bitter external hostility.

It is said that the *Traveller* will henceforth be neutral in politics, occupying the somewhat anomalous position it held before the consolidation. If so, the Republican party will be left without any organ in Boston. The *Atlas and Bee* was never in any sense an organ, even in its most earnest support of the Whig party in its palmiest days. It will, however, render good service to the cause of Mr. Banks. The *Journal* will probably support Mr. Banks, though as yet it is undecided. I learn that strong intimations have come from many of its subscribers that they expect it to advocate the claims of the "Iron Man of Waltham"—as his admirers perdist in calling Mr. Banks. The *Journal*, however, is entirely independent, and all the prospects are that it will act with efficiency and power. The *Bee* is American, and Mr. Banks is the only one on the Republican ticket whom it supports. The peculiar position of the *Post* and the *Courier* will prevent the former of them will be the Republican organ, at least during the present campaign. I doubt not, however, the Republicans have sagacity enough to see the necessity of having an independent organ at headquarters.—*Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.*

Foreign Items.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 9, 1857.

The Board held a prayer meeting from 8 to 9 o'clock this morning, and then commenced their business sessions.

A report was presented by Dr. Anderson concerning the long-existing relations between the Board and the Reformed Dutch Church. It comes from an alienation of fraternal feeling, but from the belief that it will increase the Missionary spirit in that body. It is a separation but not a division.

A report was presented by P. Perit, Esq., recommending the establishment of a permanent fund for the support of disabled missionaries, and a minority report against such a fund by John Kingsbury, Esq.

The majority report was advocated by Gen. Williams and Judge Jessup, and opposed by Rev. Drs. Wisner, Dwight, Squires, DeWitt, Rev. Dr. Hall, and W. J. Hubbard, of the Prudential Committee.

The duty of providing for Missionary children and disabled Missionaries was acknowledged fully by the speakers. Those opposing the fund did so on the ground that it is unnecessary; that permanent funds are dangerous, and that the tendency would be unfavorable upon the Missionary himself.

This report was not disposed of at the time of adjournal, 5 o'clock.

The American Board devoted the afternoon and evening session to matters of deep interests in the Turkish Empire. The speakers were eminent returned missionaries from Constantinople and its vicinity. They describe the Turks to be less unyielding and revengeful concerning Christianity. The Bible is being sold everywhere by Turks and to Turks; even in the yards of St. Sophia's Mosque many have become Christians and been baptized, and some of them are preaching the Gospel. The Bulgarians are also earnestly writing for missionaries to come among them. The Koords are also gladly learning the Gospel in every direction. There is a call for direct missionary labor, and many of the native churches are open to the missionaries for preaching. The work among the Armenians has reached the highest point of demand.

Dr. Post announced that he ordinary appropriations of the Board for the coming year would be at least $375,000, and if enough missionaries can be secured, more will be needed.

The meeting closed with the singing of the two last verse of the Missionary Hymn by the whole congregation.

Extraordinary Spiritual Manifestations in Southern Illinois.

A correspondent of the Du Quoin *Mining Journal*, vouched for by the editor as "a man of truth under ordinary occurrences," gives the following account of some very singular manifestations near that place, of which he says he says he was an eye witness:

About the middle of the month, after I had retired to bed for the night, and was thinking of my plans for the next day, I heard a loud knock upon the door, and opening it found my nearest neighbor, Mr. L., awaiting me. He was trembling from head to foot, at which I was greatly surprised, as the night was quite warm, considering the time of year. "For God's sake come to my house immediately," said L., "for Satan or Twaits is in the power of the devil, and the old gentleman is playing the devil generally."

He would give me no time to ask questions; but was compelled to mount a horse and ride by his side. I had scarcely got my clothes on until he took me along towards his residence. He entered the main room of the building closely followed by me, and there I saw the most wonderful sights I ever beheld presented themselves to my view. Mr. L.'s wife and two eldest daughters were huddled up in one corner of his room, and the looks of fear, astonishment and terror. They were clinging to each other and sobbing violently. Near the fire place was the youngest daughter, a very pretty girl moving around in a kind of waltz like dance, with arms in a horizontal position, seeming parallel, and had humming a singular air. Strangest of all was the manner in which she kept time to the perfect time with the movement of the girl, and a clock on the mantel piece had ceased running, but a continuous stream of sounds rung from it, and added greatly to the confusion then prevalent. A square table out the querest antics of anything in the room. First it would tip forward on the two front legs, then on the two hinder legs, and finally spin around on one leg like a top, and again tip forward and backwards. A fire shovel was dancing a jig on the hearth, the wood was rolling about, and the pots and skillets made an outlandish racket.

Suddenly the young girl ceased her waltzing—stood like a statue—and instantaneously all the articles in the room settled in their accustomed places. The lighted candle, which was standing on the mantel piece, was suddenly extinguished, as if an by invisible person. The fire upon the hearth was quite low, and gave a very faint light. Immediately after the extinguishment of the candle, a green light, intersperced with orange colored rays, seemed to envelope the upper portion of the girl's body, giving her a supernatural appearance, and the most melodious sounds followed, resembling the music of the Æolian harp, appearing to be around, below and above the occupants of the room. This lasted about ten minutes, when the music ceased, and the green lights disappeared; but, as if by magic, the candle on the mantel piece was again ignited, and the girl fell insensible to the floor.

Great Fire in St. Louis.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday morning the extensive Distillery and Vinegar Factory of J. W. Sherman, the Commission House of H. H. Sherman, and the Malting Establishment of Mr. A. Wood, on the Levee, next lot south of Wash street, were totally destroyed by fire. These firms occupied twin buildings of stone, and connected by high with a heavy stone partition wall. The loss of Mr. J. W. Sherman will be about $30,000, on which there is no insurance, his policy having expired only a few hours before the first took place. Mr. H. M. Sherman was also not insured. His loss is about $300. The distillery was one of the largest in the Union, the machinery alone costing about $25,000. It was made by Mr. D. Noel & Sons, the well known machinists. The fire was occasioned by the running over of the supply pipe in the cistern. Daniel Gosselin was at work by the light of a lamp in inserting a gauge in the still, when the escaping alcohol came in contact with the lamp and soon enveloped him in flames. He was badly burned about the hands and legs. He immediately awoke the engineer and assistant, who were sleeping up stairs, and they came down and raised the alarm. The valor of the boilers is all that saved them from exploding, and then left the building.—*Republican.*

DISTRESSING RUMOR.—The daily newspapers contain a letter, first printed at Calcutta, June 29, which mentions the generalness of a rumor, at Allahgurh, that the wife and children of the Europeans of Futtehgurh had been massacred at Bhitoor, a small town near Cawnpore, on the Ganges. The flight of the foreign residents at Futtehgurh from that place is also mentioned in letters by the previous mail. With Europeans, as referred to in this rumor, we suppose the missionaries of our church at Futtehgurh must be included, viz: the Rev. Messrs. Freeman, D. E. Campbell, Johnson, and McMullin, with their wives and several children. While regarding it as a duty to mention the fearful report, we yet cannot give it credence, and anxiously hope that the next mail will discredit it altogether. We find no reference to it in the despatches from places in India north and West of Cawnpore. Nothing more likely to have been known than at Allahabad. A letter received at the Mission House, New York, on Thursday of this week, dated Agra, June 24th, contained no hint of it. Missionaries and others had been taken prisoners at Bhitoor; but nothing more was known of the treatment they had received.—*American Presbyterian.*

JOHN A. LOGAN DISBARRING JUDGE SLOAN.—We understand that John A. Logan, at Raleigh, in Saline county, on his return home from the late Gallatin Court, denounced Judge Sloan in public, and in a most unqualified and bitter manner. Among other things he is reported that Judge S. was "too damned a feeble pretender as Judge of any court in the world." Such remarks, in regard to Judge Sloan, will be

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ue Drafts in sums of £1 and upwards, on all respectable Bankers in Asia

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
In the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois.
September Term, A.D. 1857.

AFFIDAVIT THAT THE SHERIFF OF said County has made Diligent Inquiry for the said Alva Claiborne Hoit, but that he cannot be found, and that he resides out of the State of Illinois, to wit: in the said State of Illinois at the present place of abode to the said affiant unknown, but that he has been a resident of Cook County for a long time, to wit: for the space of two years, to the said affiant likewise well known, and that a certain bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of August, 1857, and a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the second Monday of September last, 1857, as by law required, were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, by the said complainants, Thomas Hoit, Jr., and Mary E. Carlin, and on which said summons the Sheriff of said County of Cook, endorsed on the back thereof, that he could not find the said defendant in his said County of Cook, on the first day of the said term thereof, so to said County, and on the second day of the said term thereof, and prayed, as by the said bill of complaint filed, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed by the said defendant, and a decree entered against him according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Alan & Van Buren, Complainant's Solicitors. s27-w6w

CHANCERY NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK.
Cook County Circuit Court of Common Pleas.
November Term, 1857.

Jerome L. Fay vs. Mary Fay—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Mary A. Fay, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Circuit Court, Notice is hereby given to her that Jerome L. Fay, complainant above named, has filed his bill in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1857, against the said defendant, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the second Monday of November next, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Mary A. Fay, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the fifth Monday of November, A.D. 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Goodrich A. Ingalls, Complainant's Solicitor. s29-w6w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.
In Chancery.

William S. Moore vs. Charles F. Moore, Benjamin F. Coolbaugh and Mary Ann Coolbaugh—In Chancery.

THE SAID COMPLAINANT HAVING filed his bill of complaint in this cause, and on motion being made by complainant's solicitor, it is ordered by the Court that the said Charles F. Moore, one of the defendants, do appear and answer said bill on the first day of the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of December, A.D. 1857.

Notice is therefore given to said defendants, that unless they be and appear at the said term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered accordingly.

WM. T. BROSNAN, Solicitor for Complainant.
Daniel Scott, Clerk. s27—4w-$10

CHANCERY NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court.
November Term, 1857.

Albert J. Averell vs. Thomas H. Dunne, Jr., Thomas J. Hudnut, Abby S. Hollister, Sanford Strong and Martin Strong, wife of William Hollister, deceased.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of the defendants having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Circuit Court, notice is hereby given to the said Thomas H. Dunne, Jr., Thomas J. Hudnut, Abby S. Hollister, Sanford Strong and Martin Strong, wife of William Hollister, deceased, that complainant has filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 1st day of August, 1857, and a summons thereupon issued out of said Court, against said defendants, returnable on the second Monday of September last, 1857, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Thomas H. Dunne, Jr., Thomas J. Hudnut, Abby S. Hollister, Sanford Strong and Martin Strong, wife of William Hollister, deceased, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the fifth Monday of November, A.D. 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Alan & Van Buren, Complainant's Solicitors. s27-w6w

CHANCERY NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court of Common Pleas.
October Term, A.D. 1857.

William Phillips and John Dent vs. William J. Paxon, D. J. Norton and L. Hayward.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said William J. Paxon, D. J. Norton and L. Hayward, defendants above named, that a bill was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court of said County, on the 17th day of October, A.D. 1857, against the said William Phillips and John Dent, plaintiffs, and the said defendants, returnable to the next term of said Court, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the 17th day of November, A.D. 1857, which said bill was filed to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by said defendants to said plaintiffs, on the south half of the south-east quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), in township number forty (40) north, of range number fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and eighty-three and 50-100 dollars, and interest thereon, which said mortgage has been recorded in the Recorder's office of said County of Cook, in book number 251 of records, on page 181, and which said mortgage has been assigned to said plaintiffs; and unless you appear and plead to said bill on or before the first day of said next term of said Court, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered thereon.

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Geo. A. Ingalls, Complainant's Solicitor. s27-w6w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.
September Term, 1857.

Walter S. Thompson vs. Charles F. Moore, Benjamin F. Coolbaugh, John Mc Melly, John F. McNally and M. W. Watson.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said William McNally, John F. McNally and M. W. Watson, defendants above named, that a writ of attachment was issued out of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 9th day of September, A.D. 1857, in favor of the said Walter S. Thompson and William V. Carlin, against the estate of the said William McNally, John F. McNally and M. W. Watson, for the sum of two hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents, which said writ was returnable to the next term of said Court, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, on the first Monday of November, A.D. 1857, which said writ has been returned executed.

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Goodrich A. Ingalls, Plaintiffs' Attorney. s15-w6w

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Mary A. Fay, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Circuit Court, Notice is hereby given to her that Jerome L. Fay, complainant above named, has filed his bill in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1857, against the said defendant, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the second Monday of November next, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Mary A. Fay, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the fifth Monday of November, A.D. 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Goodrich A. Ingalls, Complainant's Solicitor. s29-w6w

A DISTRESSABLE NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Cook County. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of Caroline C. Field, deceased, late of Cook county, in pursuance of the order of the County Court of said county, of regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to me granted on the first Monday of October, A.D. 1857, being the fifth day of said month, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, to wit: [$22,000. Here describe property.]

Administratrix of the Estate of Caroline C. Field, deceased.
Chicago, October 15, 1857. 15-6w-$10

STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.
In Chancery.

Charles C. Smith and Erwin Bartholomew, John H. Hedland, et al.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said John H. Hedland, that a writ of attachment against the property of the said John H. Hedland, issued out of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 9th day of July, A.D. 1857, in favor of the said Charles C. Smith and Erwin Bartholomew, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, which said writ was returnable to the next term of said Court, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, on the first Monday of November, A.D. 1857, which said writ has been returned executed.

Notice is therefore given to said John H. Hedland, and personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, on the first Monday of November, A.D. 1857, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, or judgment will be entered against you by default, and the said Charles C. Smith and Erwin Bartholomew will have execution of the property attached to satisfy the amount of said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Bass & Wheeler, Plffs. Att'y. s15-w6w-$7

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Probate Court of Cook County.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Edward D. Kingsley, late of Cook county, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned, at the regular term of the Probate Court of said county, to be held at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the first Monday of October, A.D. 1857, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and required to appear and present the same for adjustment.

HUGH GRAY,
Executor of the last will and testament of Edward D. Kingsley, deceased.
Chicago, August 6, 1857. s4-15-22-29

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FARGO & KELLOGG,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES. Have a great variety of both fine and coarse work on hand, comprising every kind usually called for in this market, and are receiving additions to some great lines of goods every week.
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161 South Water Street.
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NEW GOODS
FOR THE
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Now in store and ready for exhibition. Would particularly invite the attention of those purchasing to
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Improved, Pure Lard Oil, for Manufactured Glassware.
Improved, Pure Lard Oil, for Manufactured Glassware.
Improved, Pure Lard Oil, for Manufactured Glassware